

PATENT CLAIMS

1. A method for producing a saturated organic compound bearing at least one functional group from a mixture which comprises the saturated organic compound containing at least one functional group and also one or more other organic compounds, which comprises
 - i) mixing a silver-ion-loaded ion exchanger with the mixture at a temperature which is below the boiling point of the mixture,
 - ii) then removing the supernatant and
 - iii) detaching the ion-exchanger-bound, saturated organic compound having at least one functional group from the ion exchanger.
2. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group contains at least one group which is selected from =O, -OH, -C(O)OH, -C(O)H, -COOR, -C-O-C- and -C-O-R-, (wherein R is an organic group).
3. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group bears at least one active hydrogen atom.
4. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group is selected from the group consisting of carboxylic acids, hydroxycarboxylic acids, ketocarboxylic acids, alcohols, carboxylic esters, ethers and ketones.
5. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group is selected from the group consisting of: alcohols having from 12 to 30 carbon atoms, esters of hydroxycarboxylic acids and/or aminocarboxylic acids and esters or ethers of polyhydric alcohols.

6. The method as claimed in claim 5, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group is selected from the group consisting of: esters or ethers of ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, propanediol, 1,2- or 1,3-butanediol and glycerol.
7. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group is selected from the group consisting of chimyl, batyl and selachyl alcohol.
8. The method as claimed in claim 6, wherein the saturated organic compound bearing a functional group is selected from the group consisting of mono- and disubstituted glycerol, the substituents being identical or different fatty acids.
9. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ion exchanger is a cation exchanger.
10. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the ion exchanger has acid properties and is microporous, macroporous or macroreticular.
11. The method as claimed in claim 10, wherein the cation exchanger is macroreticular.
12. The method as claimed in claim 11, wherein the macroreticular cation exchanger comprises at least one of either sulfonic acid or carboxyl groups.
13. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the saturated organic compound containing at least one functional group which is bound to the ion exchanger is detached from the ion exchanger using a solvent.

14. The method as claimed in claim 13, wherein the solvent is selected from the group consisting of alcohols, ethers, ketones, esters, nitriles and mixtures of two or more of these solvents.
15. The method as claimed in claim 14, wherein the solvent is ethanol.
16. The method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the mixture is dissolved in a solvent which is selected from one or more compounds of the group consisting of alkanes, ketones, ethers, esters, diketones, diesters, diethers, diols, polyols, nitriles, dinitriles and alcohols.